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branches, but it remains to be proved that these cells are motor. A medullated nerve fibre is never seen to break up into branches within the gray matter, though it is always possible that it may become non-medullated and then branch. Kölliker inclines to the hypothesis that the different nerve centres are united by medullated fibres, which arise directly from the finest branches of those nerve cells where the axis-cylinder forms a network in such a manner that either each branch, or several of them together, form the axis cylinder of this medullated fibre.

*Studien über den centralen Verlauf der vasomotorischen Nervenbahnen.*  
HELWEG. Arch. f. Psychiatrie XIX, 1, S. 104.

In sections of the cervical cord from insane subjects, where the principal tract of the lateral columns abuts on the anterior nerve roots, the author finds, in carmine preparations, a wedge-shaped mass of fibres which are very fine and intensely stained. Besides this "triangular tract," there are scattered fibres of abnormally small size through other parts of the lateral column, and also in the anterior column. The size is looked on as due to arrested development. The formation has been traced as far cephalad as the commissura posterior and into the lemniscus. Since the abnormally small calibre of the fibres is always associated with a psychosis, and since in all psychoses one system only is invariably affected, namely, the vasomotor, therefore he feels justified in designating this tract as a vasomotor one, and goes on to give the probable terminations of the tract in the cerebral cortex.

*Die Temperaturschwankungen des Gehirns in Beziehung zu Gemüths-emotionen.* E. TANZI. Originalmittheilung, Centralbl. f. Physiologie, 12 Mai 1888, No. 3.

The description of Tanzi's own experiments is preceded by a succinct account of the investigations in this line by Schiff (1870) and Corso (1881). As regards the single fact of the variations in temperature, the two investigators reach results directly opposed, for while Schiff finds that, in general, the rousing of an emotion is accompanied by a rise of temperature in the brain, Corso finds it to be accompanied by a fall.

Tanzi experimented on six dogs and two monkeys, and sought the answer to the following questions: 1. Whether temperature changes in the cortex followed various stimuli. 2. Supposing such changes to take place, in what hemisphere and in what region of the hemisphere they occurred. 3. The kind of change, whether a rise or fall of temperature. 4. The approximate intensity of the change. 5. In what form do they express themselves subjectively, as a simple sensation, or as an emotion. 6. On what physical or physiological conditions do they depend, the circulation of the blood, or metabolism of brain substance.

For the method of investigation the original should be consulted, but it may be here noticed that the animal was sometimes so arranged that the variations in the cortex and in the lumbar region of the cord could be taken almost simultaneously. As stimuli the following were used: Loud sounds, threats, the odor of meat and urine, stimulation of the vulva, petting; to a bitch her puppies were shown, and to a monkey that had formed the alcohol habit, wine